

REMEDY,
competent to the cure of
all diseases
Vegetable
S,
College of Health.

composed of Plants which
and are therefore, better
medicines concocted from
the compounds and us
are founded upon
truth

DISEASE,
medicine cures this disease

NOCTURNAL,
it will be manifest
ly exhausted—recovery
is absolutely certain
the body.

TABLE PILLS
be very best medicine in

PRINCIPLE,
morbidity and corrupt humors
NATURAL MAN

PLEASURE,
from the body.

TABLE PILLS, have
publicly, and we can
of all the various medi-
cines, not one has given
such a permanent hold
not only do all who use it
immediately in the strongest
most astonishing cures ex-

testimonials which have
secondary medicine have
its present great celebrity
from the public eye, how-
ever, to offer the fol-
lowing to show that this
not confined to any one
to every part of the Un-
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Oxford Democrat.

No. 3, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, May 24, 1842.

Old Series, No. 14, Vol. 9.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MR. EDITOR.—The following article was written in haste, and amid other conflicting duties. It was delivered before the Washington Society of Buckfield, &c. at the celebration of Washington's birth day, 22d Feb. last. A vote of the house having been taken, at that time, that it should be published, and many calls for it since, will be a sufficient apology for offering it to your readers.

Yours, Respectfully,
D. B. MURRAY.

Hail! glorious day! forever welcome here,
To memory sacred, and to interest dear:
Thy coming kindles patriotic zeal
In many souls, ordained to think and feel.

What feeling thoughts arise at thy return!
How does the flame within our bosoms burn!
A holy rapture crowns our joy and mirth,
Here, as we celebrate our Hero's birth.

Immortal Sir!—in heaven's eternal light,
Thy fame on earth, nor man, nor time shall blight;
While rolling years, in long succession run,
Babes, men, and sires, shall speak of Washington.

He, in our nation's primal hopes and fears—
He, in our nation's suffering and tears—
He, in her glorious struggle, rose on high,
Resolved to live in Freedom, or to die.

But, O, what arm, save God's, could bear him through
The unequal conflict, with a scattered few,
While conquering legions, skilled, and armed—to pour
Destruction wide, were landed on our shore?

Ah! who could hope, amid that infant band,
The iron grasp of England to withstand?
Might not a mother's infant, at her breast,
By her be slain? or cherished, and caressed?

If, demon-like, she raised the murderous knife,
What hand should spare the tender infant's life?
Yet, thus our mother, England aimed her blow,
And smiled to see her infant's crimson flow.

That blow was parried by an unseen hand:
The infant wept—but struggling, soon did stand:
And long did strive, in weakness and in pain,
Its life, its rights, and interests to maintain.

O, England, blush—where is thy glow of shame?
E'en thy own children scorn thy very name;
Thy barbarous Laws, thy deeds more barbarous still,
An awful cup, for thee, one day shall fill.

Look o'er the records of departed years—
And say—where hast thou not sent death and tears?
What legion prowling any wild-wood through,
More thirst for blood, though innocent, than you?

A pampered soldiery to battle led,
Light paid by spoils, from other tables fed,
Ye send, just where the hope of victory lies;
Of right, regardless, and of orphan's cries.

Thus waves your bloody flag, from sea to sea,
With hell-bent legions, shooting victory!
From continent to continent, ye bear
All the dire horrors of unholiest war.

But when with us, that deadly strife begun,
Kind Heaven arm'd our honor'd Washington,
With wisdom, firmness, skill, and power to stay
The work of slaughter o'er the watery way.

How angel-like, he rises, 'mid the storm,
The work of our salvation to perform:
Panoplied in the eternal laws of light,
How calm—how firm—how dignified, the sight!

Deep were his counsels, and accepted, too;
Strong his command, his list'ning forces through:
Kind was his heart, but fearless, 'mid the strife,
Where home and country must be bought with life.

The fearful gather'd courage from his eye,
Resolved with him to conquer, or to die:
The sick and weak were nourished, by his care,
And all, his rich benevolence, did share.

He mildly checked the rash and madly brave,
Who had, but for his prudence, found a grave:
He thwarted deep designs of force and skill,
And said, successful, to the foe, "Be still!"

Shame, on the haughty, British legions fell,
Oft as our falcons did their wrongs repel;
Astounded at the bold, victorious foe,
Who show'd them what, brave souls, abused, could do.

At Monmouth, Lexington, and Bunker's Hill,
What consternation did their bosoms fill:
These names, O, yet, say, Crown, & Lords, & Peers,
Do they not speak a caution in your ears?

Boast as they may, of deeds in other lands,
Of glorious victories, gained by fewer hands:
These tales belong beyond the Atlantic waves;
Here, they are hushed by their heroes' graves.

Yes, on this side the deep and stormy main,
Some of the bravest lie among the slain:
Low sunk in death, their joys, and hopes, and fears—
Cut down amid the brightest of their years.

But Washington, the hero of my lay,
His conflicts o'er, bore the palm away:
Yet, why, when seventeen times the red man fired,
So far, so sure—why could he not expire?

Tell us, ye unbelieving souls, what power,
Shielded our noble Conqueror, at that hour?
Did each Indian aim, so deadly true,
So often fail to bore its object through?

Well might the tawny marksman then soothiss,
In disappointment, as he turned away:
"No hit am I—and by bullet, lie no die!
Mo' try un fairly—bullet pass un by!"

And so it proved; he was not doomed to die,
Where din of steel and cannon rent the sky:
He was not doomed to bleed, in martial strife:
Angelic guardians kept in charge, his life.

Not like Napoleon, prodigal of blood,
Drenching the soil, profusely as a flood:
Not like Napoleon, after victory won,
To aggravate the woes of the undone.

But merciful, where mercy might be shown,
To foes or friends, King George's or his own:
His moral goodness makes his memory dear,
And crowns, with lasting glory, his career.

His perils o'er and our young nation free—
From England's grasp of cruel tyranny—
A ransom'd nation, still, his orders wait,
For Justice placed him in the Chair of State.

O, glorious day! the clarion swells no more,
The foe, in shame, has left Columbia's shore:
Maidens and swains, and parents all as one,
Hail Freedom's morn, and bless Washington.

Genius, unchecked, pursues each useful art—
Travels o'er earth, and sea, and heaven, in part—
Makes mystery plain, toils light, and man with ease,
Lord of the earth and monarch of the seas.

Our Eagle rising from a bloody sea,
Spread his red pinion o'er the brave and free.
High poised in heaven, he bids the tyrant fear,
To plant a footstep on a soil so dear.

The wilderness is changed to fruitful fields:
The precious mine, the glittering treasure yields:
Temples, and villages, and cities rise,
Hallowed in Freedom, 'neath our western skies.

Our Stars and Stripes, bright Ensign of the Free,
Waves proudly here, and floats on every sea:
While eastern despots, humbled at the view,
Correct their measures, and derision, too.

And see! how genius has its power displayed!
What vast improvements, o'er our country made!
What power and beauty, shall be usher'd forth,
From East to West—from South unto the North.

Amid the wonders, with which, nations teem,
I would not, here, neglect the power of Steam!
What ponderous burdens, does its force convey,
With speed, on land, and o'er the waves, away!

And though employed, such ponderous loads to bear,
It draws the wire, small, even, as a hair!
Though winds may sleep, man rides the rolling waves,
And on the land, the steed's hard service saves.

'Tis grand—his good—but wonderful to see
The high advances of this country—
While still, the oppressed of eastern nations flow
To these blest shores, and leave behind their woe.

The conscience galled by edicts o'er the wave,
Where persecutions, millions did enslave,
Here worshipers where, and when, and how it will,
While Law, to all disturbers, speaks, "Be still."

Yet there's a spirit in our happy land,
That would, the rights of conscience, here withstand:
It whipt the Quakers, once, we blush to own,
And drove one Roger Williams from his home.

Our fathers could not, in a moment slay
The little tyrant, which they brought away:
But 'tis subordinate, and never can,
In fair Columbia, grow to be a man.

The light of science, o'er our country, gives
The vital energies, by which it lives:
For giant minds, from hills and forests, rise,
Made strong by labor, and by knowledge, wise.

If talents shine, among the poor or rich,
Let them encourage them—no matter which:
And virtue oft exalts the former high,
While oft, the latter, in abasement die.

The hardy yeoman plows the golden soil,
But still, improves his mind by mental toil:
He holds the plough, or drives the furrow through,
But sits in halls of Legislation, too.

Boast as ye may, of realms beyond the sea,
I'm proud to say, this is the realm for me:
But well I know, such is the patriot's boast,
In every clime—torrid or frigid coast.

But let us pause—for o'er our country, wide,
Intemperance has rolled its deadly tide:
Our fathers sowed in tears, for times to come—
Their children were made Prodigals, by Rum.

'Tis fall destroyer of the human race,
Here, as elsewhere, made all things else give place:
'Tis almost universal o'er the land,
And scattered ruin with a powerful hand.

The infant, when it drew its earliest breath,
Was forced to be baptized into this death:
And next, in drinks, with tea-spoons, it was fed,
Cradled in liquor—an inebriate bred.

Friends could not meet, or part, without the glass:
The swain must treat himself, also his lass:
'Tis a guard from cold—in heat 'twas better still,
'Twas good at work—the idler drank his fill.

'Twas good in sickness, it was good in health;
'Twas good in poverty—'twas good in wealth:
'Twas good if wet—it must be had when dry—
'Twas good to raise low spirits—and bring down the high.

Each new Commission, when 'twas recognized,
In alcohol, was thoroughly baptized:
And e'en a Deacon would not think it ill,
To wet his holy office with a gill.

To crown the happy, matrimonial hour,
'The glass must give exhilarating power:
To cheer the mourner, o'er his dearest friend,
The glass, its soothing influence must lend.

It crown'd a quarrel, at its first and last;
Made hatred stronger, and made friendship fast:
In fact, in all professions, it was used,
And with it, all, themselves, have sore abused.

And long these graceless scenes were acted o'er,
From town to city, and from shore to shore:
From land to land the fatal practice spread,
And laid its millions low, among the dead.

If zeal for God, in human breast begun,
'Twas drowned by liquor, Brandy, Gin, or Rum—
Or Wine, or Cider, old and hard, or Beer,
While Reason wept, and Wisdom, too, for fear.

If sterling talents made a young man great,
Who promised much to serve the Church or State,
Alas! how liable his feet to slide,
And he to be borne down on Bacchus' tide!

If Love and Hymen, in a rosy bower,
Had met, and smiled—perhaps, at the next hour,
Roses lay withered—Love expired in pain,
And Hymen, with her silken chain,

Remain'd no more: all crush'd beneath the blight,
Of dissipation's devastating flight:
If the fond father's hopes, in age, were hung,
Or twined like ivy, round his darling son—

He saw, with pain, while tottering toward the grave,
His hopes all blighted, and his son a slave—
A walking skeleton, a loathsome one,
By liquors palsied, blighted, and undone.

The aged father wiped his teary face,
But could not wipe away the fell disgrace:
The mother clasped her hands, in wild despair,
And both sunk down, amid their sorrows there.

If Laws were made to regulate this sin,
They could not pass without Champagne or Gin—
And violated then, by great and small—
E'en Statesmen swallowed liquor, Law and all.

Brandy gave force and utterance at the Bar,
As well as courage to the man of war:
Prepared the Doctor for experiment,
And graves were fill'd by medical consent.

E'en pulpit eloquence, flowing and fired,
Was sometimes, more by drink, than grace, inspired,
'Tis would heighten zeal and sympathy to tears,
Encourage hope, ease conscience, banish fears.

Seamen and soldiers, slighted and despised,
By drink ground tumbled, pitched, and capsize,
Even in youth, from stem to stern, a wreck—
With waves of sorrow breaking o'er the deck.

The farmer, struggling, to redeem the soil,
Paid part for, by his long, laborious toil,
Could not forego the pleasures of the cup,
And so at last, must yield his homestead up.

Mechanics, with good skill, and liberal pay,
Were needy, penniless, from day to day—
Change, from their hands to others' drawers went,
Soon as collected; but for clothes and rent,

In fact, all other comforts, must come in,
But secondary to the cup of Gin—
While wages, and tears, and frowns, and woful strife,
Cursed home, and husband, and children dear, & wife.

The father drank, and raved, and groaned, and died;
But still, the son, in youthful hope, and pride,
Boasted down to Bacchus, like his sire of late,
And shared, like him, the drunkard's common fate.

The disappointed lover sought the cup,
To check the spasms of courtship broken up;
The luckless maiden, in her wounded pride,
'Took to the bowl, and threw her name aside—

Rush'd from her home to haunt some gorgeous town,
And then, another, as she soon run down;
To spend her patrimony far and wide,
And down to ruin in distraction glide.

Temptations thick, on every hand arose,
Sweeping the friends of virtue, with the foes;
While vice and ruin o'er the country flew,
Encouraged from the highest stations, too.

What sighs, what groans, and mourning rent the air!
Widows and orphans wail in wild despair!
For withered hopes, and friends they could not save,
From dissipation and the gaping grave.

At length, the subject, some attention gained,
Called forth an effort, and some law reclaimed:
But means with party creeds and wishes blent,
Must fail for want of general consent.

Moreover, language, harsh, untrue, severe,
Raised opposition, when it reached the ear:
Coercion fanned each spark into a flame,
And millions, even scorned the Temperance name.

Then scandal travelled o'er the land afar;
Parties drew lines, and waged a hateful war—
Each strove to magnify the other's case,
And cast upon each other, foul disgrace.

Some coward souls, conformed, where o'er they were:
Some kept their grog in secret—drank it there;
But talk'd of temperance, artfully and bold—
And true, at times, they drank their water cold.

Petitions swell'd, and laws fixed o'er and o'er,
Went down with liquor, as they had before:
Till to the amazement of the great and small,
All Laws for liquor, proved no laws at all.

Then Freedom, glorious Freedom, held her way—
Freedom to drink, and be drunk every day,
With some exceptions: thus destruction ran,
Till wisdom introduced a nobler plan.

The wretched sons of Bacchus paused, and wept:
A few Resolved, and Resolution kept:
At Baltimore, the glorious work began,
And happily, in all directions ran.

Praise to that noble few, who led the way
From paths of vice, where millions went astray,
Peace, health, prosperity, revived again:
And shouts of victory! rose on hill and plain.

The name of WASHTON, inspired anew,
The feeling bosoms of this conquering foe—
And roused the slumbering slaves to rise, and slay
The tyrant, Alcohol, without delay.

They rose—yet they rose—in manly strength and pride,
With firmness, did they dash the bowl aside:
The sick and ailing were healed—the lost were saved;
The Temperance flag o'er Bacchus' camp waved.

They came!—they came!—was the joyful cry—
Thank God!—O welcome—was the quick reply—
And still they come! see! through their ranks afar,
What brightening myriads hail hopes rising star!

No law compelled—no arbitrary force
Induced this wine and salutary course:
It seemed as if some power from heaven was sent,
To strew destruction, and command—Repent.

Oft was it said, "Ye cannot, cannot save
This, that, a third one, from a drunkard's grave."
Yet, like the Leper, healed by Jordan's flood,
(As was predicted by the man of God.)

They, too, were healed, made whole from that blest hour,
They caught the Washington spirit's power:
They pledged their sacred word and honor, then,
And, throng, about, were reformed and sober men.

Redeeming Power! we bless thy glorious reign,
For vice and fears, and woe, and bondage slain:
What floods of tears! what ecstasies of grief!
Have found in thee, kind, permanent, relief.

Hark! how for joy, the prattling children cry:
What beams of bliss illumine the mother's eye!
The father—O how changed! how blest! is he!
His playful offspring clanking on his knee!

No midnight revel breaks the silent night;
No reeling husband scans his flock to flight;
The midnight hour is calm as a sweet spell,
And conscious souls are conscious "All is well."

Though hopes had withered, buds again appear;
Though much was lost: yet much remains that's dear;
Too dear to sacrifice at Bacchus' shrine,
Are earthly joys; much more are those, divine.

O! let us fan the patriotic flame,
And spread the conquest in our Hero's name,
Until that scourge, Intemperance, no more
Shall find one victim on Columbia's shore.

Are any heartless for this glorious cause?
Let them look round, and then, a moment pause:
Behold the prospect—think how great the prize!
And can they spurn it? In their reach it lies.

'Tis but to say, I will, and then be sure
To keep that promise, like a jewel, pure:
Who, then, can be so reckless, and so low,
As his own dear salvation to forego?

Shall Ireland, sunk in ignorance, vice, and crime,
Tune her sweet bells to moral's healthy chime?
Dash from her hand, the poisonous bowl, and rise
Like some bright gem, in heaven's fairest skies—

And fair Columbia chant a mournful strain,
O'er Rum slain wounds, and her light shall wane?
Till anarchy and chaos seal her doom,
And Freedom's shriek re-echo o'er her tomb?

Forbid it Heaven! and strengthen all our hands,
To break Intemperance galling, fatal bands,
Till this fair land in morals, strength and worth,
Exceed all realms and kingdoms of the earth.

This was the Pilgrim's home, refuge, and pride;
For this, our fathers strove, and bled, and died,
Bought a rich inheritance behind,
The joy, the boast, and glory of mankind.

O! land of rest, from tyrants' cruel chains,
Bright land of promise, which high Heaven sustains—
Can we forget thee? can we slight thy charms?
No—we'll defend thee, e'en 'mid death's alarms.

While sun, and moon, and stars, their courses keep—
While streams flow onward to the mighty deep—
While waves shall roll, and plants on earth arise,
O! may thy fame mount upward to the skies.

Once more redeemed, dearer thy name and place—
Thy hills and fountains—kindred of our own—
Hopes, more exalted—tender and sublime
Shall rise, and round each dearer object twine.

Come, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, friends—
Rejoice! rejoice! your country's slavery ends!
This moral victory's gained by volunteers,
And wipes away a nation's griefs and tears.

Bright, blest, and glorious day, we honor thee—
And latest times shall chant thy memory:
Though we, "mid rolling years, must drop the lay,
To rest where all, without distinction lay—

Yet, unborn millions shall proclaim
With thrills of

typed by an immense block—or frozen like the polar sea—or been turned into a solid mass. There is one peculiarity in it: every officer is allowed to flog the next below him, with bamboo. Cou- ceive of our President whipping the Vice Presi- dent, the Vice President the Secretaries, and the Secretaries the Representatives, and you can un- derstand the discipline among the celestials. When equals flog each other in China, however, they use sticks, and do not strike with the fists, bite and scratch like our belligerent members of Congress. After alluding to the fluidness for a flowing dress among the Chinese, and their re- verse laws enforcing it, and giving a ludicrous picture of the fate that would befall one of our starched and stiffened dandies, should he be sub- jected to them, the lecturer spoke of the collision between China and England. He thought the former not wholly free from blame, and that it was not so much the desire to prevent trade in opium, as the fear on the part of the Government of the influence of intercourse with foreigners, which had led to the contest. The British, how- ever, were greatly to be censured if they meant to force the Chinese into a commercial treaty. But good would perhaps come out of evil. The Chinese are poor soldiers, armed with bows and arrows, and old match locks; the barrels of the latter are full of holes, eaten out by the rust, so that the powder, which is very weak, may creep out of the sides, when it cannot reach the muzz- le. An army of fifty thousand soldiers might capture the country; whether they could keep it is another question. The people would be glad to throw off the Tartar Yoke; and the collision with Great Britain may end in the deliverance of the celestial empire and its admission in the fam- ily of nations.

We have given but an imperfect outline of Mr. Braman's remarks; and have failed to repeat the sharp wit and pungent satire with which they were somewhat highly seasoned.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith lay before you an official commu- nication from the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secre- tary of State for the United States, under date of the eleventh of April last, relating to the North- eastern Boundary. By which, it will be perceiv- ed, that "Lord Ashburton, a Minister Plenipo- tentiary and special, from Great Britain, has ar- rived at the seat of Government of the United States, charged with full powers from his Sov- ereign to negotiate and settle the different mat- ters in discussion between the two Governments." And, that in regard to the Boundary question, he has officially announced to the Government at Washington, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual con- siderations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for a conventional line as soon as the General Government shall say it is author- ized and ready on its part, to commence such negotiation.

Under these circumstances, the President of the United States has invited the co-operation of the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts in an endeavor to terminate this long pending con- troversy.

The communication states further, "that with- out the concurrence of the two States whose rights are more immediately concerned"—the duty of the General Government will be to adopt no new course; but to hasten the pending nego- tiations as fast as possible." And it is subse- quently added, that "the Government has agreed to make it [the Boundary question] matter of reference and arbitration, and it must fulfill that agreement unless another mode of settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision."

The President then proposes, it is stated, "that the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or com- missioners empowered to confer with the author- ities of the General Government upon a conven- tional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon without the consent of such commissioners."

It is further stated, that in a view of the fact, that the British Mission "is a special one, and its stay in the United States is not expected to be long"—"that, more than four months of the ses- sion of Congress has already passed," its return, perhaps, being necessary, if, happily, a treaty should be concluded—"the importance of the subject"—and "a firm conviction in the mind of the President that the interests of both Countries, as well as the interests of the two States more immediately concerned, require a prompt effort to bring this dispute to an end, constrain him to express a earnest hope that the Executive of this State will convene the Legislature and submit the subject to their grave and candid delibera- tion."

With this request I have deemed it my duty to comply; and now submit for your considera- tion the matters presented in the communication foregoing.

This step has not been taken without mature deliberation. The expense of an extra session—the busy season of the year—the danger of dis- tracted councils—as well as other considerations bearing upon the point, have not been overlooked. But weighty as they are, it has nevertheless seemed to me, that I should not have been justifi- ed in refusing to give the people an opportunity, through their Representatives, to entertain and decide a question of so much importance as the one now presented. And whatever might have been my individual opinions to the ultimate ac- tion that should be had, the duty of convening the Legislature would have been regarded as no less imperative; this duty being distinct from, and independent of, that devolving upon the Leg- islature when convened. The responsibility of further action now rests with you; by whom, I have no doubt, it will be met and discharged with that calmness, prudence, and deliberation, required no less by your high reputation, than fidelity to your constituents.

The question presented for your consideration is not a party question—but is, emphatically a State question—one in which the whole people are interested, and on which their opinions and

wishes should be truly reflected. The subject of the Boundary has ever appeared to me to con- stitute a common ground from which party poli- cy and party strife should be sedulously exclud- ed, and on which no other contention or rivalry should be witnessed than that which naturally springs from an ardent zeal in the cause of the State. That the question immediately before you is not free from embarrassment and difficul- ties, is manifest, and it is equally clear that a calm, dispassionate consideration only, can lead to satisfactory results.

When we regard the clearness of our title to the territory in controversy—the frivolous and unfounded pretensions of the British claim—the long and vexatious delay that has been design- edly affected—the frequent invasions and occupa- tions of our territory—the devastation of our for- ests—the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens—there is danger that an honest indignation may lead us to overlook many important considerations necessary to a discreet and sound decision.

It is due therefore to the subject that we view it in other lights. One alternative now contem- plated, it seems, by the General Government, is a submission of the question to another ar- bitration. Against this, Maine has ever remon- strated, and I believe will continue to remonstrate. We cannot perceive the difference, so far as au- thority is concerned, between doing a thing di- rectly and indirectly. If the General Govern- ment has no power to cede directly any portion of the territory of this State, neither has it the power to accomplish the same thing through the forms of an arbitration. But right or wrong in our position—successful or otherwise as we may be hereafter in maintaining it—we see as a matter of fact, that the General Government is determined to attempt the exercise of such a power, and thus once more jeopard our territory, unless some other mode of adjustment be agreed upon. That this should be seriously considered in coun- seling to a decision, is obvious.

Whatever may be the claim, however, of the General Government, as to its power through in- direct action, it does not claim the power of ceding, directly any portion of our territory, or of direct- ly agreeing to any other line of boundary than that described in the treaty of 1783. Yielding to the correctness of our position in this respect, the General Government now asks this State for authority thus to settle the existing controversy, and invites her co-operation in affecting that ob- ject.

The British Government also, is now prepared to propose, for I am so disposed to regard the matter, what may be thought to be "a just and equitable equivalent" for a portion of that which she has heretofore claimed as her own. If this is not going as far as some may deem the honor of the State requires, it certainly is far less objec- tionable than most that we have been accustomed to receive from that quarter.

If any thing less than this is intended, I am per- suaded that nothing will be accomplished in the way of an adjustment. If it is to be said, as has been said, that the treaty line is impracticable, and therefore, a new line must necessarily be agreed upon—or that the case is so involved in doubt and difficulty that the only equitable way of resolving it is by "splitting the difference"—and dividing the territory in some agreed proportions if not regarded as absolutely insulting, would not, I am confident be favorably listened to by a single citizen of the State. The treaty line we know to be a practicable one—our claim to the whole territory embraced within that line we know to be just—and after the course that has been pur- sued in regard to it, we have a conviction not to be shaken, that we could not honorably relinquish a part to obtain an undisputed right to the remainder. But if Great Britain is prepared to substantially yield the point of title, and offer us a fair equivalent, in other territory, privileges of navigation &c. for a portion of this territory, as I am at present disposed to believe, I do not see why this vexed question may not be put for- ever at rest. And it is difficult to perceive, how Maine, in thus consulting her interest, would compromise her honor.

Entertaining these views, I am free to say, that I think favorably of the appointment of Com- missioners by the Legislature, with such powers as a just view of the case would seem to require—and not wishing to avoid my share of responsi- bility, I cheerfully recommend that course.

It may be that I have formed a too favorable opinion of the present disposition of the British Government, and that a totally unreasonable, and of course, unacceptable proposition will be made to us—what then? Would it necessarily follow that we had erred in appointing Commissioners and placing ourselves in an attitude to learn what the proposition would be? We shall, to be sure, have incurred the expense of an extra session of the Legislature; but we shall have shown to our sister States, and the world, that having a just cause, we are disposed to adopt a liberal and fair course in conducting it—and that, through strenuous and ardent in the maintenance of our rights, we were not obstinately on a course tend- ing to increase irritation, or bring about hostilities between the two Countries. Let what would be the result, Maine would stand, as she has heretofore stood, if possible.

But it may be objected that the Government of the State has heretofore decided this question, and refused to invest the General Government with a power similar to that now solicited. I apprehend, however, that, on recurrence to the proceedings referred to, it will be found that the proposition was then understood to be, that the Executive of the United States should be clothed with an unlimited power of fixing a new and conventional line, and that we were not to wait for propositions from the British Government, but were to volunteer them on our part.

Governor Kent, in his special message to the Legislature of March 14, 1833, says:—"The grave and important question therefore presented for your consideration, as you will more fully perceive by the documents referred to, is, whether you will clothe the Executive of the United States with the unlimited power of fixing a new and conventional line." And again:—"If a direct proposition had come to us, through the General Government, for a specific line of bound- ary, yielding to us territory or privileges of navigation equivalent to the unsettled territory which we might cede to them, it would certainly have presented the question to us in a different aspect,

But the question now is, as I understand it, whether we shall take the lead in abandoning the treaty and volunteer propositions for a new line."

The proposition then presented as understood by the Governor and Legislature, was entirely different from the one now to be considered; and of course the resolve adopted by the Legislature at that time, cannot justly be regarded as com- mitting the present Legislature on this point, or in any degree impeding its free course of ac- tion.

I cannot close this communication with- out respectfully reminding you that this session has been called for a specific object, and express- ing an earnest hope that your deliberations will be confined to that object; and that, as much despatch will be made, as may be consistent with due deliberation; thereby paying a respectful re- gard to the strong expectations of the people on the score of economy.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.
Council Chamber, May 18, 1842.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11th, 1842.

To his Excellency JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine:

Your excellency is aware that previous to March 1841, a negotiation has been going on for some time between the Secretary of State of the United States, under the direction of the President and the British Minister accredited to this Government, having for its object the crea- tion of a joint commission for settling the contro- versy respecting the Northeastern boundary of the United States, with a provision for an ultimate reference to arbitrators, to be appointed by some of the Sovereigns of Europe, in case an ar- bitration should become necessary. On the lead- ing features of a Convention for this purpose the two Governments were agreed, but on several matters of detail, the parties have differed, and appear to have been interchanging their respec- tive views and opinions, projects and counter- projects without coming to a final arrangement down to August, 1840. Various causes, not now necessary to be explained, arrested the pro- gress of the negotiation at that time, and no con- siderable advance has since been made to it.

It seems to have been understood, on both sides, that one arbitration having failed, it was the duty of the two parties to proceed to institute another, according to the spirit of the Treaty of Ghent, and other treaties; and the President has felt it to be his duty, unless some new course should be proposed, to cause the negotiation to be resumed, and pressed to its conclusion. But I have now to inform your Excellency that Lord Ashburton, a Minister Plenipotentiary and Special, has arrived at the Seat of Government of the United States, charged with full powers from his sovereign to negotiate and settle the differ- ent matters in discussion between the two Gov- ernments. I have further to state to you, that he has officially announced to this Department that, in regard to the Boundary question, he has au- thority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line as soon as this Government shall say that it is authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation.

Under these circumstances, the President has felt it to be his duty to call the serious attention of the Government of Maine and Massachusetts to the subject, and to submit to those Govern- ments the propriety of their co-operation, to a certain extent and in a certain form, in an en- deavor to terminate a controversy already of so long duration, and which seems very likely to be still considerably further protracted before the desired end of a final adjustment shall be attain- ed, unless a shorter course of arriving at that end be adopted, than such as has heretofore been pursued, and as the two Governments are still pursuing.

Yet without the concurrence of the two States whose rights are more immediately concerned, both having an interest in the soil, and one of them in the jurisdiction and government, the duty of this Government will be to adopt no new course, but, in compliance with treaty stipula- tions, and in furtherance of what has already been done, to hasten the pending negotiations as fast as possible.

But the President thinks it a highly desirable object to prevent the delays necessarily incident to any settlement of the question by these means. Such delays are great and unavoidable. It has been found that an exploration and examination of the several lines constitute a work of three years. The existing commission for making such exploration under the authority of the United States, has been occupying two summers, and a very considerable portion of the work still remains to be done. If a joint commission should be appointed, and should go through the same work, and the commissioners should disagree, as is very possible and an arbitration on that ac- count become indispensable the arbitrators might find it necessary to make an exploration, and sur- vey themselves, or cause the same to be done by others of their appointment. If to these causes, operating to postpone the final decision, be added the time necessary to appoint arbitrators, and for their preparation to leave Europe for the ser- vice, and the various retarding incidents always attending such operations, seven or eight years constitute, perhaps, the shortest period within which we can look for a final result. In the meantime, great expenses have been incurred, and further expenses cannot be avoided. It is well known that the controversy has brought heavy charges upon Maine herself, to the remun- eration or proper settlement of which, she cannot be expected to be indifferent.

The exploration by the Government of the United States has already cost a hundred thou- sand dollars, and the charge of another summer's work is in prospect. These facts may be suffi- cient to form a probable estimate of the whole expense likely to be incurred before the contro- versy can be settled by arbitration; and our ex- tensive admittances to that even another arbi- tration might possibly fail.

The opinion of this Government upon the jus- tice and validity of the American claim has been expressed, at so many times, and in so many forms, that a repetition of that opinion is not necessary. But the subject is a subject in dis- pute. The Government has agreed to make it a matter of reference and arbitration; and it must fulfill that agreement, unless another mode of settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision. The President proposes, then, that the Govern- ment of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners, em- powered to confer with the authorities of this Government upon a conventional line, or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, con- siderations, and equivalents, with an understand- ing that no such line will be agreed upon, without the assent of such commissioners. This mode of proceeding, or some other which shall express assent beforehand, seems indispensable, if any negotia- tion for a conventional line is to be had, since if happily a treaty should be the result of the negotia- tion, it can only be submitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification.

It is a subject of deep and sincere regret to the President that the British Plenipotentiary did not arrive in the country, and make known his powers, in time to have made this commu- nication before the annual session of the Legisla- tures of the two States had been brought to a close. He perceives and laments the inconveni- ence, which may be experienced from re-assem- bling those Legislatures; but the British mission is a special one; it does not supersede the resi- dent mission of the British Government at Wash- ington, and its stay in the United States is not expected to be long. In addition to these con- siderations, it is to be suggested that more than four months of the session of Congress have al- ready passed, and it is highly desirable, if any treaty for a conventional line should be agreed on, it should be concluded before the session shall terminate; not only because of the necessity of the ratification of the Senate, but also because it is not impossible that measures may be thought advisable, or become important, which can only be accomplished by the authority of both Houses.

These considerations, in addition to the impor- tance of the subject, and a firm conviction in the mind of the President that the interests of both countries, as well as the interests of the two States more immediately concerned, require a prompt effort to bring this dispute to an end, constrain him to express an earnest hope that your Excellency will convene the Legislature of Maine, and submit the subject to its grave and candid deliberation.

I am with great respect,
Your Excellency's obt. serv't,
(Signed) DAN'L WEBSTER.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS, IN RELATION TO THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Joint Standing Committee of both Houses of the Legislature to which was referred the Governor's Message, of the 18th instant, with the accompanying communication from the Secre- tary of State of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report the following Preamble and Resolutions.

EDWARD KAVANAGH, Chairman.
Committee Room, 20th May, 1842.

Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary of this State.

WHEREAS the preceding Legislatures of this State, in conformity with the well-settled con- viction of all the People thereof, and with in- controvertible evidence before them on the sub- ject, have uniformly declared that the Bound- ary of Maine, on its Northern and North East- ern frontiers, as designated in the Treaty of 1783, can be laid down and fixed according to the terms of that Treaty; and that such line embraces all the Territory over which this State claims property, sovereignty and jurisdiction; and the Executive and Congress of the United States having recognized the validity of that claim in its full extent, this Legislature renews such declarations in the most solemn manner; and

Whereas, for a series of years, every attempt to adjust the vexed questions in regard to the establishment of the said Boundary having proved ineffectual, it has been represented to the Government of this State that the Minister Plenipotentiary and Special of Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington, has officially announ- ced to the Government of the United States, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such considerations and equivalents as may be thought just and equita- ble; and that he is ready to enter upon such negotiation for a conventional line as soon as the Government of the United States shall say that it is authorized, and ready on its part, to commence such negotiation; and

Whereas the Government of the United States not possessing the constitutional power to con- clude any such negotiation without the assent of Maine, has invited the Government of this State to co-operate to a certain extent, and in a cer- tain form, in an endeavor to terminate a con- troversy of so long duration;

Now, considering the premises, and believ- ing that the People of this State, after having already manifested a forbearance, honorable to their character, under long-continued violations of their rights by a foreign Nation; and, though not disposed to yield to unfounded pretensions, are still willing, in regard to the proposal now made by the General Government, to give ad- ditional evidence to their Fellow Citizens thro' out the United States of their desire to preserve the peace of this Union, by taking measures to discuss and conclude, if possible, the subject in controversy in a manner that will secure the honor and interests of the State, this Legisla- ture adopts the following Resolutions; with the understanding, however, that, in the event of a failure in such endeavor towards an arrangement no proceedings thereunder shall be so construed

as to prejudice in any manner the rights of the State as they have been herein asserted to exist.

Resolved, That there shall be chosen by ballot, in Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four Persons, who are hereby con- stituted and appointed Commissioners, on the part of this State, to repair to the seat of Gov- ernment of the United States, and to confer with the Authorities of that Government touch- ing a Conventional line, or line by agreement, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces, and to give the assent of this State to any such line, with such terms, conditions, considerations and equivalents as they shall deem consistent with the honor and interest of the State; with the understanding that no such line be agreed upon without the assent of such Commissioners.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be furnished by the Governor with evidence of their appointment, under the seal of the State.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said Commission by death, resignation, or oth- erwise.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners make return of their doings herein to the Governor, to be by him presented to the Legislature at its next session.

RHODE ISLAND.

The last accounts from this State, are of a con- tradictory character—but from what we can gather from the accounts, we are inclined to the belief that the Suffrage party have backed out and the Chartists maintain their ground. Eleven Senators and Representatives elected under the people's Constitution have resigned. Several accounts state that Gov. Dorr has left the State—but the Boston Post is informed by a gentleman from Providence that Dorr had not left Providence nor secreted himself; but that he and his friends left Mr. Anthony's house and stationed themselves on the hill, at the sugges- tion of a United States officer, to see if a com- promise could not be effected without blood- shed.

It is stated that a body of citizens, under Gov. King and Col. Blodgett, marched into the very midst of the Suffrage party, without molestation, and surrounded Mr. Anthony's house. A de- tachment then went into the house, and on search- ing, Gov. Dorr could no where be found. The leaders on the part of the suffrage party had dis- missed their men, and advised them to retire peacefully from the ground. A large party re- tired in compliance with this request. There does not appear to have been any attempt made to obstruct the proceedings of Gov. King.

The suffrage party refused to leave the canon, which they were in possession of, but after considerable parleying, they finally told Gov. King and his friends, that they would take the guns back to the places from which they took them, but that they would not have them, with- out resistance, taken from them. The troops under Gov. King were then drawn up in Market Square, and after a brief address from their com- mander, Col. Blodgett, they were dismissed and repaired to their armories.

A large meeting was holden in State street, Boston, on Wednesday last, to take measures to encourage and assist the Suffrage party. It is stated that there were four or five thousand peo- ple present. Gen. John McNeil presided, and a long string of resolutions were adopted. We think the Suffrage party can take care of them- selves—and that with prudent and wise council they will be more likely to accomplish their objects than they will by bullying and "fighting with wind-mills." All our feelings and sympathies are with the Suffrage party and we most heartily wish them success. But we are opposed to mobocracy in all shapes and forms. [Portland American.]

RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC MEN.—There can be no doubt that one of the principal causes of the great popularity of Gen- eral Jackson was the fearlessness with which he assumed responsibilities. When once convinced that a thing was right in itself, and that it was his duty to do it, he never hesitated. Andrew Jackson never stopped to inquire whether A. B. and C. thought this, or the other act, would render him popular, or unpopular. His only inquiry was as to right, the ability to do, and duty. This was, and is the true secret of Andrew Jackson's popularity, with the people.

There is more in the advice of David Crockett to his son than too many public men have moral courage to practice. "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." A timid demagogue's first in- quiry is "what will the people say of me, if I do this, or that." A courageous honest politician's first inquiry is—"what is right—what does duty, under all the circumstances, require of me?"

It is no uncommon thing to hear men inquire what the people say, and having found out, they will say precisely the same thing. We do not intend to say that public opinion is not to be properly respected. A man in India would be very foolish to treat the idols worshipped by the natives with indignity. There are many fool- ish fashions in this country that a prudent man should not purposely run his head against. To treat the opinions, however erroneous, of a man with contempt is injudicious for more reasons than one. By such means you both make him your enemy, and close his heart against convic- tion.

We do not mean to say either that the repre- sentative is not bound by the known will of his constituents. On the contrary, we hold, most rigidly, that he is; and that in all cases, when it is unequivocally expressed, it is his duty to obey, or resign. What we do mean to say is, that in many cases it is very difficult, if not impossible, for a representative to know what the opinions of a majority of his constituents are, and that in others a majority may not have thoroughly in- vestigated the matter, and have, therefore, formed no opinions. In these cases it is his duty to do what he honestly believes to be right. His con- stituents, in such a case, will respect him infi- nitely more, even if they should not, upon in- vestigation agree with him, than if he manifested

indecision and weak- ness, fearless discharge by way for a man to a people.

In fact a public man granted that the people what he sincerely be- lieves charges his trusts to meet the approval of his constituents, and their confidence, even they entirely agree with him.

While "honesty is the best man" will continue of God.—Argus.

OXFORD

PARIS

It will be seen, by a hush to-day of the pro- duction of the Society, or at least a portion of the worthy zeal, determin- ing for themselves and for they live, by the form- payment of their moral individual exertions to fore do to promote They have seen the formation of Societies

er Counties in our own from this cause, a la- created and nourished ducts of our soil great- of neat stock, horses much improved and creased. If these the States and other Co- done in Oxford by re- remains for you, farm- lag behind your breed- whether you will put- gies and go ahead, ev- foremost.

There is a sort of p- this business—in do- something to the pub- every farmer does not sort of apathy—a cool- which is a great repr- which, we lament to s- we fear, indulge. T- longer to exist. We- Society will be most- County, and that its n- is now about one hund- ed. We have not ne- just farther. We inte- the mean time we in- Agricultural friends- space in our paper w-

MEETING OF T- On Wednesday at 10 o'c- State met at Augusta, ag- Governor for an Extra Ses- present, and 176 members of the Roll.

A message received by the communication from in- ington, upon the subject of the- dered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Kavan- curing therein, the message- iving document be referre- uring of nine on the part of- ough, Otis, Brigham, S- Phineas and Patten, we- The House joined in a- McDaniel of Liverm- ro'), Lee of Hockport, Pope- Patten of Skowhegan, Fre- of Newville, Dirckx of Str- of Houlton, and ordered 1000- printed.

SENATE. Messrs. Scott their seats. No Senator is- cessing any business this- morning at ten o'clock.

HOUSE. Mr. Burr of Bre- Gen. Joseph Stevens, that the- mittee on the Militia, in the- which was at the suggestion- ble the present.

Mr. Baker by leave laid- organization of the militia, some remarks between Mes- Thon and Burr, the House in- tion.

SENATE. Mr. Kavanagh- Boundary, made a Report, on- pointment of Commissioners.

Mr. Leavitt moved that- assigned for their second re- motion, as he is to be 3 o'clock the motion prevailed.

1,000 copies of the Rep- to be printed.

Mr. Otis from the same- tion to the indefiniteness of- took expedition, which were- ordered to be printed.

Mr. Humphrey offered a R- Congress, and requesting of- present the passage of a law- of Congress from \$8 to \$5, portion. The Resolved was- The Senate on motion of- AYE: 10 yeas. Mr. Stan- pealing the act of last sess- sentatives to Congress, who- assigned.

Joint order from the Hou- Committee to re-district the- gress, came from the House, laid on the table.

The Preamble and Resol- were reported back without a- second time the question u- to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Parrie, their passage. After some- Parrie Lane and Eastman- o'clock to convene on Wed- A joint order came from the- Committee to re-district the- Congress, on the ratio of ten- The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Hunt of Al- make void the damage of lo- the acts of town officers when- sworn.] Read twice and ap- continued of Mr. Baker, Till in the Committee on the- motion was then made to re- which was agreed to, yeas 1- On motion of Mr. McDona- ling, that the several Commi-

Indecision and weakness. A conscientious, honest, fearless discharge of public trusts, is the only way for a man to secure the confidence of the people.

In fact a public man should always take it for granted that the people will sustain him in doing what he sincerely believes is right. If he so discharges his trusts committed to his care, as to meet the approval of his own conscience, there is little doubt that he will meet the plaudits of his constituents, and enjoy to the fullest extent, their confidence, even though they might not always entirely agree with him in all things.

While "honesty is the best policy," an honest man will continue to be "the noblest work of God."—*Argus*.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 24, 1842.

It will be seen, by the notice which we publish to-day of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Society, that the Farmers of Oxford, or at least a portion of them, have, with a praiseworthy zeal, determined to see what they can do for themselves and for the community in which they live, by the formation of a Society, by the payment of their money and by pledging their individual exertions to do more than they have before done to promote the cause of Agriculture. They have seen the benefits resulting from the formation of Societies in other States, and in other Counties in our own State. They have seen, from this cause, a laudable spirit of emulation created and nourished. They have seen the products of our soil greatly enlarged, and our breeds of neat stock, horses, sheep, swine, &c. very much improved and the value of them vastly increased. If these things can be done in other States and other Counties, they can surely be done in Oxford by corresponding exertions. It remains for you, farmers, to say whether you will lag behind your brethren in other places, or whether you will put forth and unite your energies and go ahead, even, of those who have gone foremost.

There is a sort of pride, commendable pride, in this business—in doing good, in contributing something to the public stock, which we wonder every farmer does not feel. And there is also a sort of apathy—a cool uncalculating indifference, which is a great reproach to the calling, and in which, we lament to say, some of our farmers, as we fear, indulge. This indifference ought not longer to exist. We trust the influence of this Society will be most happily felt throughout the County, and that its number of members, which is now about one hundred, will be greatly increased. We have not now time to pursue the subject farther. We intend to allude to it again, in the mean time we invite contributions from our Agricultural friends—we will allow them all the space in our paper we can spare.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. the Legislature of this State met at Annapolis, according to the adjournment of the Governor for an Extra Session. Newly all the Senators were present, and 176 members of the House answered to the call of the Roll.

A message received by the Senate from the Governor, conveying the communication from the Secretary of State in Washington, under the subject of the N. E. Boundary, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, Ordered, That the House concurring therein, the message of the Governor and the accompanying document be referred to a joint special committee, consisting of nine on the part of the Senate, and seven on the part of the House, to wit: Messrs. Kavanagh, Olin, Brigham, Stuart, Eastman, Bennett, Stetson, Farnsworth and Pellet, were appointed—and the Senate adjourned.

The House joined to the above named committee, Messrs. McDonald, Linnick, Ogden of Portland, Reed of Wallingford, Lee of Hallowell, Pope of Machias, Baker of Hallowell, Foster of Shawabogue, May of Bethel, May of Bangor, and of Montville, Dirck of Strong, Stevens of Sedco, and Pierce of Hallowell, and ordered 1000 copies of the Message, &c. to be printed.

Thursday, May 19.
SENATE. Messrs. Scott and Hancock, appeared and took their seats. No business is therefore transacted, and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

HOUSE. Mr. Bur of Brewer, presented the petition of Maj. Gen. Jacob Smith, that the Militia bill reported by the Committee on the Militia at the late session, may be taken up, which was on the suggestion of Mr. McDonald, laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Baker by leave laid on the table a bill relating to the organization of the militia, which was twice read and after some remarks by Messrs. Chapman, Olin, McDonald, Thayer and Bur, the House adjourned without taking any question.

Friday, May 20.
SENATE. Mr. Kavanagh, from the Committee on the N. E. Boundary, made a Report, accompanied by Resolves for the purpose of settling the boundary.

Mr. Leavitt moved that to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock be assigned for their second reading, and subsequently modified his motion, so as to be 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in that form the motion prevailed.

1000 copies of the Report and Resolves were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Olin from the same committee, reported Resolves in relation to the indemnity of Maine for the expenses of the Aroostook expedition, which were laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Humphrey offered a Resolution instructing our Senators to procure the passage of a law reducing the per diem of members of Congress from \$8 to \$5, and their mileage in the same proportion. The Resolutions were once read and to-morrow assigned.

The Senate then adjourned till half past two o'clock P. M.

HOUSE. Mr. Bur of Brewer, presented a bill for the relief of the State of Maine, which was twice read and after some remarks by Messrs. Chapman, Olin, McDonald, Thayer and Bur, the House adjourned without taking any question.

The Senate then adjourned till half past two o'clock P. M.

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to report reference to the next Legislature on all subjects of general or special nature, now or hereafter referred to them, except in cases in which the Legislature may otherwise direct.

Adjourned to half past 2 P. M.

AFRICKSON. Mr. Ogden of Portland, offered an order directing the Committee on the N. E. Boundary, to report a bill directing the State to issue Brevets, as well as to meet the contingency that nine soldiers should be assigned to Maine, which order was passed without a division. Adjourned.

MR. KAVANAGH'S REPORT.

The Age thinks this Report with the accompanying Resolves will create the sanction of a large majority of the Senate, but considers their passage in the House, without essential modification, as more than doubtful. It says, the modifications may be, either instructions to the proposed Commissioners, at least as specific as such as are inferable from Gov. Fairfield's Message, or a provision for a reference of the matter to the people, either preliminarily, or finally. The Report and Resolves will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

It will be seen, by reference to the Legislative proceedings, that it is apparent that no business will be transacted other than that which remained, the calling of the Extra Session, excepting why such as is absolutely indispensable. The people will be glad to learn this determination on the part of their representatives.

The Secretary of War has issued his orders to the Major General commanding the army in Florida, to commence the following directions to Col. Worth: To declare that hostilities against the Indians in Florida have ceased, and that they will not be renewed unless provoked by new aggressions on their part. To take the necessary measures to establish such a line of protection for the settlements as to offer no inducement to them to return to the territory.

To use the means necessary to maintain a good feeling with the Indians yet remain, and inducing them to consult their interest by joining their brethren in the West.

In looking over the proceedings of our Legislature, now in session at Annapolis, I was struck with the fact, that the pay of members of Congress had been brought up in the Senate by Mr. Humphrey of Cumberland. He proposed that the per diem pay of members of Congress be reduced to five dollars, and that the mileage be reduced to that proportion; and he proposed also to limit our Senators and represent our Representatives to three to set their influence to procure the passage of a law of that effect.

This is a right, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Humphrey will pursue the subject and bring the members of the Senate to a direct vote of yes or no on the question. We all know that the daily pay of members of Congress is \$8.00, and that travel is forty cents a mile each way, or in other words a member from Oxford District receives for his travel from the place of his residence to Washington, say 600 miles, \$240 when in fact his Stage, Steamboat and Railroad fare amounts to less than \$20, leaving \$220, not over, as net profit.

Take the case of a member from New Orleans—the distance to be about 1500 miles, he receives \$240, when his fare is probably less than \$30, leaving a profit of over \$210. He receives the same sum on his return home, making the whole profit of \$840 out of his mileage for a single Congress.

The people must take this subject into their own hands, for it is not to be expected that members of Congress will move effectively in the matter of their own compensation. One, who is not a member of the House has said that their pay ought to be reduced to four dollars a day, yet that was undoubtedly said for Buncombe—nothing but gammon was meant.

You will recollect that the subject was brought before the inhabitants of Paris at their annual town meeting in April—the people there said the pay of members of Congress ought not to exceed \$5 a day, and their travel not more than twenty cents a mile, and sundry resolutions to that effect were passed unanimously. The proceedings of which were published in your paper of 24th of April.

Why is it, Mr. Editor, that your Editorial brethren have not noticed this matter when they were respectfully requested to do so? Are the conductors of our newspapers so much under the control of gamblers now in Congress and of those who hope to be, that they dare not speak out on the subject? Or, are they satisfied that the per diem pay and mileage of \$8.00 is not too high? In either case we hope they will show their colors.

We presume our editorial brethren are perfectly competent to answer the enquiries of our correspondents "R." and that they will do so cheerfully we cannot doubt. For ourselves we freely say we do not think the pay and mileage of members of Congress out of all fair proportion, in connection with the pay and mileage of a majority of their constituents—and more especially in these good old times, when gamblers were promised "two dollars a day and most beef"—Ed. DEM.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held, by adjournment, at Lincoln Hall in Paris, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, instant, the Society completed its organization by a unanimous choice of the following officers, viz:—

Rafael K. Goodenow, of Paris, President.
Job P. Turner, of Turner, Vice President.
James Harlow, of Paris, Recording Secretary.
David S. Keith, of Oxford, Corresponding Secretary.
Henry East, of Norway, Treasurer and Collector.
James Hickey, Jr. of Sumner, Agent.
James Harlow, of Paris, Librarian.
Samuel F. Brown, of Buckfield, Trustees.
Ezra F. Beal, of Norway.
Jedediah Hubbard, of Bethel.
David Noyes, of Norway, Committee on Tools, Implements, &c.
Stanton Norris, of Paris, Committee on Husbandry.
Judah Keen, of Sumner, and Manufacturers.
Samuel Hickey, of Sumner, Committee on Stock.
Henry French, of Bethel.
Alphir Twitchell, of Bethel.
John Porter, of Paris, Committee on Crops.
John Baker, of Waterford, Valuable Trees, Shrubs, &c.
Zury Robinson, of Sumner.

Resolved, That when the Society adjourns, it adjourn to meet at this place on Wednesday, the 15th of June next at ten o'clock P. M.

Resolved, To have a Cattle Show and Exhibition at the annual meeting in October next.

Resolved, That members who have not already paid be required to pay the amount of their subscription to the Treasurer, at or before the adjournment in June.

Adjourned.

ISAAC HARLOW, Rec'g Sec'y.

Just as our paper is going to press it is rumored that Wise and Stanley have fought a duel and that the latter, on the scene, was shot through the body.

ANCIENT FAIR.—The farm of the celebrated Roman Cincinnatus, it is said, consisted of only four acres, the other three having been lost by his becoming security for a friend. Cincinnatus, who was celebrated for his frugality, and who was three times chosen consul, and thrice honored with a triumph, on returning from a successful campaign, refused from the people a grant of fifty acres, declaring that he was a bad citizen who could not be contented with the old allowance of seven.

LATEST FROM TEXAS. The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 5th instant, with Galveston dates to the 3d.

The Congress of Yucatan was convened on the 17th ultimo, and granted extraordinary powers to the President on the 19th, in case of invasion.

The people of Yucatan are determined to continue the war against Mexico at every hazard.

Santa Anna has embodied 35,000 troops, destined for Texas and Yucatan, and purchased two merchant vessels at Vera Cruz, for transports.

The contract of the Mexican government for building two iron war steamers in England, which failed for want of funds, has been renewed, and they are to be completed immediately.

The church has given Santa Anna all property held by them in war, amounting, as is estimated, to \$15,000,000, to be applied to the prosecution of the war against Texas. He has also made a forced loan of 80,000 doubloons from the priests of Puebla.

By many it is thought that the war movements of Gen. Houston are too tardy; yet, from all appearances, he is firmly bent on carrying into execution his designs of invading Mexico.

We learn that Mr. Parkman Flanders, a young man at work at La Grange, has been missing for several days. He was at work upon a fence near a small stream, and it is supposed that he has fallen in and been drowned. He was from New Hampshire. [Bangor Whig.

MARRIED.

In Oxford, Mr. Charles P. Fuller to Miss Abigail Swift.

In Standish, Mr. Henry Burbank of Denmark, to Miss Anna Clackett.

DIED.

In Minot, Mr. Andrew Thompson, aged about 45.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS. Taken on two executions and will be sold at public vendue, at the store of Hubbard & Marble, in Paris, in said county on Saturday, the 25th day of June A. D. 1842, at four o'clock P. M. all the right which Willard Doble has in equity to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the north west corner of Sumner in said county, for a more particular description reference is had to Oxford Records, book 40, page 91, by Luther Cary's deed to Doble. It being the homestead farm where said Doble now lives.

Said premises were mortgaged by the said Doble on the 23d day of August A. D. 1837, to Josiah Doble, to secure the payment of one hundred and twenty seven dollars and eighty six cents, as follows, viz: sixty three dollars and ninety three cents in one year from the 23d day of September next, with interest annually; sixty three dollars and ninety three cents in two years from the 23d day of September next, with interest annually, and on the 21st day of March A. D. 1840, mortgage to Wm. Doble to secure the payment of \$200, as follows, viz: one note for \$100, in January next, with interest, and one note for \$100, in January 1842, with interest.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff. Paris, May 19, 1842.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue, at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said county, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said county has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same and divided to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Register of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Said premises were mortgaged on the 27th day of May A. D. 1838, to Simon Cummings, Amos Young, Alfred Andrews and Isaac Butterfield, to secure the payment of \$63.41 to said Cummings, and to secure the payment of \$25.57 to said Butterfield, and to secure the payment of said sums annually.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff. Paris, May 23, 1842.

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained from a distinguished ARABIAN by the subscriber. It is used almost universally in this country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is the best Oil for the hair ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, Hallowell.

Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

AGENTS—Hallowell, Messrs. O. H. Palmer, South Paris—G. J. Ordway, Norway—Joseph Nelson, Waterford—J. E. Ludd, Augusta—Little, Wood, & Co. Winthrop.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Gardner did on the third day of June, A. D. 1835, convey in Mortgage to Jacob Hill, one undivided eighth part, in common, of township numbered five in the fourth range of townships in the County of Oxford, reference to the Registry of Deeds being had, Book 46, Page 139 & 140, in said county of Oxford, for a full description of the mortgaged premises, which mortgage has been duly assigned by and Jacob Hill toushing Mitchell, and by said Cushing Mitchell to Charles Mitchell; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, the said Charles Mitchell hereby gives notice, pursuant to law, that he claims possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken.

CHARLES MITCHELL, By LEVI WHITMAN, his Att'y. May 16th, 1842.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS, Isaac Moore did, on the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1833, convey to Thomas Merrill a certain tract of land in township A. No. one, otherwise called Ketchikan, in the county of Oxford, in mortgage, containing three hundred and six, being the whole of Lot numbered one and the Eastern half of Lot numbered two in the sixth range of his said township, reference for a further description being had to the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 31, page 376; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, the said Thomas Merrill hereby gives notice, pursuant to law, that he claims possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken.

THOMAS MERRILL, By LEVI WHITMAN, his Att'y. May 16th, 1842.

Emancipation.

TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I have given to my son, Francis I. Torrey, his time from this date, to trade for himself and receive the proceeds of his labor, and that I shall not hereafter claim any of his labor nor pay any debts of his contracting with me.

ISAAC TORREY, Witness—Henry Farwell. Dixfield, May 14, 1842.

Particular Notice.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him either by note or account, whose demands have been standing more than three months to make immediate payment. If not paid previous to the tenth of June next, they will be left with an Attorney for collection.

GEORGE W. RIPLEY, Paris, May 23, 1842.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue all the real estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the homestead situated in said Andover, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Also, interval No. 10, containing eighty acres and adjoining the homestead. Also, one undivided half of Lot No. 3, in the 4th Range, in said Andover, on the East side of Ellis River, containing fifty acres. Also, one Pew in the North Meeting House in said Andover. Also, Lot No. 3, in the 7th Range, in the town of Byron in said county, containing one hundred acres. Said real estate being subject to my right of dower as widow of said deceased. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

HANNAH ABBOTT, Adm'x of said deceased. Andover, May 23, 1842.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners, in and for the County of Oxford, to be holden at Paris in said county on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842.

YOUR petitioners respectfully represent, that while very great and important improvements are making on the great mail route leading from New Hampshire line at the town of Fryeburg to the capital of the State of Maine, in the Eastern part of said county—there seems to be a great necessity to make like improvements in the towns West of the Shire town of said county—and believing that some of the very bad hills on the route leading through Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford and Norway to Paris may in some instances be wholly avoided—and in many others greatly improved.—They therefore pray, that after due notice, the Commissioners would view and make such locations and alterations and improvements in all the roads on the said mail route in said town as the public good seems to require.

CALVIN STONE, & 14 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Osgood, Esq. in said Fryeburg on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford and Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk. A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

To the Honorable Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, 1842.

WE the undersigned would represent, that the public accommodation requires a new county road, commencing on the new county road, called the river road, running through Albany and Waterford, at the most convenient point, thence near the Kneeland Bridge, so called, over Crooked river—thence through the East part of Usher (formerly Stetson) near William H. Rand's Store—thence by Ellish Allen's, Esq. in said Usher—thence to the outlet of Hascher Andrews' Pond, as called, in Lovell—thence the town road in said Lovell—thence to Jeremiah Gerry's in said Lovell—thence by Stephen and Gibson Andrews—thence to the town road near the centre meeting house in said Lovell—thence to the Village, so called, in Lovell.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said route and locate said new road on much of it as your Honors shall deem advisable, and as a duty bound with ever pure, GIBBEON ANDREWS, & 72 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at William H. Rand's Store, in Usher, on Thursday, the first day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Albany, Usher and Lovell, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk. A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners.

THE subscribers, inhabitants of Fryeburg, respectfully represent, that the road from Fryeburg Village to Conway in New Hampshire is a portion of the great thoroughfare from Vermont and the Northern part of New Hampshire to Portland and the Eastern part of Maine—that at no other places over the Saco can a road be located mid a bridge sustained that in any good degree will accommodate the public travel from West to East—that a portion of this road is only a town road, subject at all times to the duty of being torn down—to be kept in repair or discontinued at its pleasure.

We would respectfully submit that a great public thoroughfare of such vast amount of travel and connecting different sections of country should not be left to the caprice, or the unstable will of any one town. For the reasons here suggested and others which it is not now deemed important to express we would request you to view said road, commencing at Lion J. Dana's in said Fryeburg, and to locate the same as a county road, if deemed expedient.

ASA CHARLES, & 22 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Osgood, Esq. in said Fryeburg, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford and Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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We would respectfully submit that a great public thoroughfare of such vast amount of travel and connecting different sections of country should not be left to the caprice, or the unstable will of any one town. For the reasons here suggested and others which it is not now deemed important to express we would request you to view said road, commencing at Lion J. Dana's in said Fryeburg, and to locate the same as a county road, if deemed expedient.

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ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Osgood, Esq. in said Fryeburg, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford and Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk. A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingles and Clapboards. South Paris, April 11th, 1842.

To the Hon. the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, to be holden at Paris on the second Tuesday of May, 1842.

THE undersigned inhabitants of Buckfield and Sumner, in said county, respectfully state that a new road is greatly wanted, to accommodate the undersigned and the public generally, who have occasion to travel from the North and West parts of Sumner to Buckfield Village, and by that route on to Portland, which new road should commence at the county road running from Sumner to Paris, and near the dwelling house of Henry Proctor in Sumner—thence in a southerly direction in the most suitable place to the county road near Lard Swallows in Buckfield. A new road in this direction would save to the traveller who has occasion to pass over the road now running between those termini, one third of the distance and would run over level land; whereas the present road passes over many very bad hills, which are difficult to keep in repair.—We consider the improvement if made to be of very great importance to the public and therefore pray your Honors to order it to be made.

NATH'L GERRISH, & 23 others. May 3d, 1842.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Lard Swallow in Buckfield on Friday, the twelfth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Buckfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear

